
LOS ANGELES – Fellowship Morning Sessions
Wednesday, October 15, 2014 – 07:00 to 09:00
ICANN – Los Angeles, USA

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: 2014 Fellowship Morning Sessions in Westside.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Hey, everybody. Let's start to get settled into our seats. I couldn't think of that last word for a moment there: seats.

JR, really nice of you to join us this morning. Thank you.

I just want to announce I've got a little something to share with everybody this morning. I know we've had chocolates brought in, and alcohol, in the back. It's a little something called Visine, so if any of my music night friends are in need, I have a little bottle up here for you. It helps me out through my days.

Just up here is a reminder we're into Wednesday. I have to remind it's Wednesday. This is how bad we've gotten.

The multi-stakeholder model – I have backup on the screens again. Yesterday we had Constituency Day, of course, and I think we might warn you maybe a bit too much about the day. But I love last night. We did a rapid-fire round for the download and it made me feel like it wasn't that way for all of you at all. Yes, a bit overwhelming and stressful a bit, and anxious of things that you don't know, but on the other hand, the other words are hopeful and excited – of course

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[inaudible] always excited – but just all the words you’re using to describe yesterday made me feel that the day was valuable to you.

So just put up here as a reminder of the different groups you’ve come in contact with this week: the Generic Names Supporting Organization with our contracted and non-contracted parties. The registries and the registrars are the non-contracted parties. You might have gone into their rooms yesterday.

The Internet Service Providers, the Intellectual Property Constituency, the Commercial and Business Users Constituency, the Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group with the Non-Commercial Users Constituency and the Not-for-Profit Organizational Concerns.

Those are all with generic top-level domains. So when you hear those names, those communities, that’s all generic top-level domains. That’s their interest. That’s what they do.

Again, we’ve got Wednesday and Thursday to still be talking to people and thinking about when you’re in the sessions, and I just want to once again give that reminder.

Back on Tuesday, Byron Holland was with us from the Country Code Naming Supporting Organization (the ccTLDs). Country Codes. specifically about country codes, though discussing similar policies. So just a different perspective. Not everything is as important, but everyone, again, around the tables are discussing some of the same major policies and initiatives and concerns, but just from a different perspective.

The Government Advisory Committee – don't let me forget Tracy's presentation. It was yesterday. So again, governmental concerns. Those who went to the GAC and Board session yesterday got a little taste of the things that are on the minds of the various government representatives around the table, and that's why the Board meeting is a really good spot to land.

This morning, we are going to have a nice conversation due to your questions that you provided ahead of time through Alejandra – thank you again, Ale, for doing that for the second time – to the Security and Stability Advisory Committee's Chair, Patrik Fältström, who is here trying to finish his food. I can see to the left.

PATRIK FÄLTSTRÖM: I'm done.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Just as I might start to introduce him. Patrik, I actually have two things ready for you. One is the set of questions, although a little small.

PATRIK FÄLTSTRÖM: [inaudible]

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Okay, good. But we also have your site, so if you had wanted to get into your [inaudible], we can do that, too. Let me pass it over to you.

PATRIK FÄLTSTRÖM:

Thank you very much, everyone, and good morning. Oh, yes, we're the fellowship. Good morning, everyone! When I say that in any other group, I say, "Good morning," and people are like, "Don't disturb me. I'm having coffee."

Anyway, thank you very much for having me here again. I actually think it's a third time that Alejandra and you have helped me with questions before I came here, and that of course is always a good thing. Of course, it helps not only me, but also you to think a little bit about what context we're going to have this discussion. I hope all of you now tune your brains to the mindset of security and stability, okay? Okay, so there.

The Security and Stability Advisory Committee of ICANN was created in 2001, and it was created due to, among other things, the events on September 11th, when most of the world started to understand that not all of us are as nice as we are here in the Fellowship. There are people out there which intentionally really try to destroy the world that we are living in.

Before that, of course, since ICANN was created, there have been a lot of discussions regarding various different kinds of problems that we see on the Internet, where people are trying to do denial of service attacks. They're trying to put up false websites. They're trying to steal credit card accounts and whatnot.

But in 2001, the ICANN Board took the decision to start with creating a Board Security Committee, but it didn't take many months before it actually was formed as a formal advisory committee.

Advisory committees do report to anyone they want, but to the Board is the most important party, so the ICANN Board can ask us questions and we are, by our charter, required to respond to those questions. But we can get questions from anyone.

On the other hand, we only have time to respond to maybe four to eight questions a year. It takes us about half a year normally to respond to a question. The response that we give is in the form of documents.

So if you scroll down a little bit, in the left hand menu, you see Documents. Click on that one – no, to the left. Just click on “Documents.”

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Oh, I’m sorry.

PATRIK FÄLTSTRÖM: Yeah. Up, up, up, up. There – down, down, down – there!

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: I can’t multitask this morning.

PATRIK FÄLTSTRÖM: Okay. This was also very small print. But anyways, here you can see the documents that we have published. The latest report is number 68. That is the total number of reports we have published. That was actually published on Sunday this week. We were working really hard, even when flying over here, to make sure that this document was ready.

The two last documents, number 67 and 68, are related to the IANA transition, and these two might actually be quite interesting for you to read because what we are trying to do in those two is describe, in 67, what the IANA function is and what the IANA part of ICANN actually is doing.

As far as we know, that description has not been written down before, and it also describes the history of IANA and why IANA exists. So that document has been received pretty well.

Number 68 that we released now this weekend goes through the contract that the U.S. government does have with ICANN and describes what the contract covers, because there is a difference between what IANA is doing and what the contract is describing, and part of the problems in the discussion that you hear going on in the corridors and whatnot is that, first of all, people disagree on what IANA is or what it's doing, but even if they do know, it depends on whether you're looking at it from the contract perspective, or from the perspective of what IANA actually is doing. So those are sort of two examples of reports that we are writing.

You see that on the slide, if you have really good eyes, that it says English there as a clickable link. If you scroll down a little bit – there – you see there is one document down there, number 58, which you see exists in multiple languages. This is something that we've now started to do with 67 and 68. With 67 and 68, both of them will be available in all UN languages. They just have not had enough time to do the translation yet.

On the other hand, I did together with the ICANN Board, manage to decide on this last Saturday that the translation should be expedited, and I promise that one of the reports at least should be ready before October 20. That is just because International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is starting their Plenipot in Busan in Korea, and it's pretty important that people there can get the document on what IANA is before the conference starts.

So that's a little bit about SSAC. To go back to one of the questions that we got, "How is the membership of SSAC?" The membership involves people appointed on three-year terms. So one-third of the members are reviewed every year, and it's decided whether they're allowed to continue or not, whether they've done their homework, whether they are coming for breakfast, and whether they are showing up at the conference calls, and whether they have time, because none of SSAC members, included myself, get paid. We all donate the time for the work.

SSAC members are appointed by the rest of SSAC, so if it is the case that someone would like to become a member of SSAC, you fill out a form, you'd go through an interview, you'd go up to a membership committee that is looking at the skillset of the person, and then the individual gets approved by the rest of SSAC.

We have 40 members in SSAC, so we are a small committee. So when we are meeting, we are normally half the group of what you have here in this room, and all of SSAC is this: probably about 40 people if I were to guess, or 20 maybe. Yeah. Anyways, we're 40 people, so we are not that many.

As I said, you can become a member just by applying. Well, applying and then passing the interviews and things. Of course, everyone says, “Oh, you must be so good at DNS to be able to be a member of SSAC.” But it’s actually not true. At the moment, we do have many people that do know, or at least have a little bit of knowledge about DNS, like myself, so we don’t need more people that know DNS. We need people that know other things, like [inaudible].

The last member, by the way, that we just appointed is a person that was working for the Serious Organized Crime Agency in the U.K., and he was the one working with many of the botnets that have been taken down the last couple of years. So of course, he knows lots about computers, but he is a really operational law enforcement person.

The African region? Well, SSAC works worldwide. That said, we tried to take up issues that are related to – as I said, we can only work with eight things a year, so we really need to work at global issues.

That said, of course we need to know what’s going on in multiple parts of the world, so we are trying to look at geographical diversity in our membership review.

Just because we rotate members, it depends a little bit on what year how many individuals SSAC has from certain areas – for example, Africa. I just checked a list of members, and we have two members from Africa at the moment, where one of them, by the way, is originally from the fellowship

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: You had two, but one left you.

PATRIK FÄLTSTRÖM: Yes, that's true. That's true. But at the moment, there are two members from Africa, to be very explicit on responding to the question.

Then, depending on what you count with Africa, we also have one person from Israel that in some cases is sort of treated like somewhat from that region, even though it's not part of the African continent.

Let's see. The functions of IANA, if I look at question 4.1, I actually think that you should read Document 67 to understand the various functions. In 68, we're going through the contract and pointing out explicitly what functions IANA is required to perform, due to the contract itself.

Regarding a [inaudible] Internet, a lot of people are talking about that. Of course it's technically feasible, but I don't think the amount of funding exists to be able to try to build something completely new.

On top of that, even the Internet was not built from nothing. The Internet started by leveraging the telecommunication infrastructure, which Tony Holmes that just entered the room that is after me, and I actually met him at ITU conferences the first couple of times when we were doing Internet over telecommunications infrastructure.

So I remember myself when I started to build the Internet in Sweden in 1987. That's when I started. I'm not that old. I started when I was really young. Or maybe both.

Well, anyway, in 1987 I started, and what we did was to run IP over X.25, like old telecommunication infrastructure. After about one-and-a-half years, we found that was not very efficient, and the amount of Internet traffic did grow really, really fast.

So the connection we had from Scandinavia to the United States, which was where the Internet was – and we were number three in the world to have an Internet connection – there was a 56 kilobits per second satellite link from Scandinavia to the United States that carried all traffic from all over Europe, 56 kilobits per second.

After about half a year, we had to upgrade that and bought a second link. Woo-hoo! But after a while, we saw that running things over X.25 was not so efficient, so we swapped and started to run X.25 over IP, and the Telco people that were using the cables together with us didn't notice. They actually even thought that their communication ended up being much faster. So we swapped one evening. Instead of running the Internet over telecommunication, we ran telecommunication over the Internet.

So if it is the case that something new is created, I think it will start run over the Internet. To some degree, that's what we are seeing, with Facebook and applications and over-the-top services. That is what people today think [inaudible] Internet. So I think there is an evolution going on all the time.

Let's see. I see here an L-root server on the Marshall Islands. Well, it is possible to get root servers from any of the letters by contacting them. For example, I work for Netnod in Sweden, and we run I-root and the

letter I, which is one of the root name servers. Many of us, including L, which ICANN is operating, I-root that we are operating from Sweden, you can contact any of us and ask whether we are interested in locating a root server wherever you would like to have it located.

Each one of our root server operators have different policies for location of them. We from Netnod only provide root servers at Internet connect points where we can directly peer with as many other parties as possible.

We are currently peering in the world with maybe 5,000 different operators. We could peer with up to about 13,000, if only the operator was interested to peer with us. I don't understand why an operator connected at an Internet connect point is not interested in talking with us. But anyways, that's their problem.

So if you want to have an L-root instance, you have to talk to the people at ICANN to see how interested they are. If you want an I-root, you talk to me.

Then there was a question whether SSAC provides tools and trainings. We are not doing that, but we are working together with the Security Department here at ICANN, and they are doing various different kinds of trainings.

I also would like to refer very much to the work that the Regional Internet Registries (RIRs) and the Internet Society is doing. In those organizations, you have much, much more outreach than what you have here in ICANN. But as I said, there's very good cooperation, so there are a lot of SSAC members which participate in those training courses.

For example – and this goes back to engagement in the African region – we at Netnod have been doing quite a lot of outreach and IX work in Africa with deployment of root servers, for example in Rwanda, which is the last one we have built. We are working on also infrastructure in Kenya.

But for example, in the work we’re doing together with the Internet Society in Rwanda, we have quite a lot of work with training and such things.

Then the question is whether someone from SSAC wants to be present when you have some kind of event – for example, when a root server is being installed. Of course. I’m happy to reach you. Via me, I can reach out to the SSAC members and see whether one of them is able to present. Of course, I cannot promise anything, but I am happy to pass messages and invitations to the SSAC members if you want to. Next slide, please.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: [inaudible]

PATRIK FÄLTSTRÖM: Oh, okay. Sorry.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: In the meantime, if I can say this, one of our RP participants [Picola] asks if you could be more specific with the engagements with Africa, and

probably the countries. The countries you mentioned specifically were outside of Africa.

PATRIK FÄLTSTRÖM:

Well, I only mentioned one country, and that was Israel, and yes, I did notice that is of course not part of Africa. You can see yourself on the website on the SSAC members. We have two members from Africa. You can see that. But it doesn't really matter what country, really, people are coming from. As I said, we in SSAC don't do any specific work in any region in the world – not in Africa, not in Europe, and not in North America, either. I got a second letter from [Alia] with more questions as well.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE:

Sorry, babe.

PATRIK FÄLTSTRÖM:

One question is how we are interacting with other ICANN stakeholder groups and external sister organizations, like IETF and IEEE. The interaction with other groups here in ICANN is that we are an advisory committee to them, so the other groups can ask us questions, and then we respond to them.

But it's also possible for us to send them a message or a letter without having them asking us a question if it is the case or you feel there is need for that.

For example, in the GNSO that Janice just described, that deals with generating top-level domains, we have written a number of advisories and documents related to work they're doing without them having asking us any questions.

What else? External organizations like IETF and IEEE, we don't have any relationship with them as SSAC, but we have many members of SSAC which have core positions in many of those organizations, specifically the IETF.

Then the question is what the main security concern is regarding Internet stability. Let me mention a few. We don't really rank them, but a few that we are working on. One is an issue that we wrote about already in report number four, and that was to do with the lack or what we call ingress filtering, and that has to do with the ability today for people that are connected to the Internet, like my laptop, to some IP packets with other IP addresses as a source address other than my own.

This is something that the whole world that works with security thinks that it is wrong for ISPs to allow end users to send IP packets with a different sender IP address than the IP address that they had been assigned.

But the ability to spoof IP packets is one of the worst problems that we have. What can be done with it? Well, if it was the case that I knew, in that case I would absolutely make sure that that happened. We don't know. But it's a really big issue.

Another issue which is close to domain names has to do with domain name hijacking. The most common way of doing hijacking of domain

names today is by breaking into the registrar or the registry where you have registered your domain name. Unfortunately, there are too many registries and registrars which have the user names and passwords stored in clear text in the database, so by managing to attack and break into the registry or the registrar system, it is possible to change the owner or re-delegate domain names.

We had a pretty nasty incident just last week in the ccTLD that affected quite a large number of users, which is not good. So I think those two are probably the two most important ones.

The third one that I will mention, because if you haven't heard anything about it yet, read your newspaper this morning, has to do with HTTPS and security and encryption in TLS. It was really yesterday about twelve hours ago information that SSL version 3 is subject to the ability to attack SSL version 3, and everyone is encouraged to reconfigure their boxes to no longer support SSL version 3.

I did that with my computers this morning, and I hope that the reason why some people might not be here is because they're working with their computers, because this is really serious. It was disclosed by having a document published that tells people how to break into things that are protected with SSL version 3. So you just follow the instructions and you're done. Pretty bad.

That is sort of connected to the whole TLS certificate issues, where myself and many others are trying to encourage people to start to use a technology using DANE, which is an extension to DNSSEC. We need that because we need to stop using X.509 certificates and CA chains. So

today, you probably buy a certificate from a CA to protect your website. That is something we must stop doing, and instead employ DANE.

But on the other hand, we cannot use DANE before people both have signed their zones and are validating. So as you understand, there are quite a lot of things to do, but until we have done so, we will have many, many, many more problems that are related to cryptography, including things like this as SSL version 3 issue.

Before I let you who have the microphone [to answer], me just be clear here. The SSL version 3 issue would not have been resolved by having DNSSEC or DANE. It is a problem that we have just because SSL version 3 is an old standard. It is just vulnerable. People have found a way of backdooring that, and it's just wrong to continue to still use it. So there's no relationship between the two, but we see an enormous number of attacks using this kind of thing.

You might have heard about Heartbleed, for example. That was a problem in Open SSL. So this is the second one. So we will see many of those.

With that, let's open up for a few questions, until Tony has finished his breakfast. Thank you.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE:

I was going to say, Tony, if you had any comment, too, we have a couple mics, to what we were talking about: Internet service providers. So please feel free to also raise your hand if you have a comment to Patrik. JR?

JAHNGIER HOSSAIN: Hello. This is Jahangir Hossain from Bangladesh. Actually, I am a fan of the SSAC report. I read most of the reports already in the last two months. This is also [inaudible] as SSAC067 Report. It's really clear to me to how the IANA functions and what IANA does.

Before this report, I had a little bit of complexity how I know the actual information of IANA function, [IDN], and internal agreement issue. But when I read the SSAC067 report, it makes it clear. I have very much thanks for the SSAC group members who make the SSAC reports all the time.

PATRIK FÄLTSTRÖM: Thank you very much.

JAHNGIER HOSSAIN: Second thing. I have a comment regarding [inaudible] protocol and their previous history. Yes, I am, too, because the X.25 [inaudible] protocol up there is a [inaudible] considering the [inaudible] technical financial aspect [inaudible] popular implemented in global Internet level.

My question is, since you are a member of ICG, can a person share some initial outcome of ICG? Thank you.

PATRIK FÄLTSTRÖM: Yes, I am a member of the coordination group, ICG. I am actually one of the co-chairs. We don't have any outcome of the ICG, but what we have

done so far is that we have issued an RFP request for proposal where we asked the operation communities for names, numbers and protocol parameters to send to us their proposal for the transition. We had requested those proposals to be delivered to us no later than January 15 in 2015.

The second thing we have been doing, apart from of course bureaucracy and our own charter and all those kinds of things, is that we have issued an RFP for an independent Secretariat that we are currently in the middle of a procurement process for procuring that Secretariat, so we have a Secretariat that is independent of ICANN.

We will have an open session on Thursday between 10:00 and 12:00, if I remember correctly. Yes, between 10:00 and 12:00 in Los Angeles, we have an open session where you will hear from us and what is going on the ICG for the ones that interested in it.

Then for people who are really interested, we have a working session all of Friday, and that session does allow silent observers, so it is possible to sit in the room. It is translated to all UN languages. It is broadcasted over the Internet, and we will have seats for maybe 60 people in the room, so the 61st person's coming there. I don't know why people want to sit and watch silently without being able to say anything and look at us sitting around the table working. But anyways, some people might be interested in that.

So I recommend you to come on Thursday.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: JR, we need to have a mic on you. Is this a follow-up to what you just said?

JAHNGIER HOSSAIN: Yeah.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Okay. I'll let you get away with that.

JAHNGIER HOSSAIN: Hello again. Can you please tell me the time of Friday meeting, if it is open then may I participate in this meeting to learn something? Friday meeting?

PATRIK FÄLTSTRÖM: The audio in the room is pretty, pretty crappy. There are no speakers for me, so can you repeat and speak more slowly?

JAHNGIER HOSSAIN: You told me that there's a meeting on Friday. Is this meeting open for all?

PATRIK FÄLTSTRÖM: The meeting for Friday is open for all, but you are not allowed to speak in the room. You can sit there and listen in to what we are doing and saying. So you cannot participate in the meeting, but the room is open.

JAHNGIER HOSSAIN: Okay, thank you.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: While we're going over to comment from Albert from the remote room, Mamadou Lo from Senegal asks, "How is the SSAC involved in the IANA transition process? Does the SSAC have a specific role actually regarding security and stability in this process?"

PATRIK FÄLTSTRÖM: We don't have any specific role more than the role that all the AC and SOs have. We are invited just like everyone else to appoint people to, for example, the ICG. We appointed two persons. I am one of them, and I ended up being the co-chair, partly maybe because people would like to have people outside the policy developing processes trying to run the whole process itself, if you understand what I mean. So it ends up being a little bit neutral. That's our role.

Let me just add one detail. It might sound a little bit harsh that you are not allowed to speak on Friday. It is a working meeting for us. For many other groups here, they have working meetings which are completely closed. It's also the case that the mailing list that we have, the archives are open. So you can look at all our internal e-mail messages so you can see exactly what we're discussing. It's actually kind of interesting to run a process where everyone can read every e-mail that you read and write, including inside an organization.

If you want to participate, that is the Thursday session. On the Thursday session, we're going to have an open microphone and discussion. Just to make that clear: Thursday open, Friday closed.

ALBERT DANIELS:

Albert Daniels, ICANN Global Stakeholder Engagement for the Caribbean. I just wanted to support what Patrik said about capacity-building in the regions, particularly the Caribbean region.

The ICANN staff – and I see Rick Lamb is here over at the end, the security staff – got involved in doing presentations and workshops and were invited, too, in different territories in the region.

And also, as Patrik mentioned, the Regional Internet Registries, in the case of the Caribbean, there are two that serve us, both LACNIC and ARIN. Just last week, we were in Curacao at the Caribbean Network Operators Group, where both of those RIRs were doing capacity-building sessions on security, IPv6, and so on.

I presume that there are similar sessions in other regions, so those who are interested can find out what's going on and take advantage of that type of capacity-building.

PIERRE DONVONOU LOKOSSOU: Okay, thank you. Pierre from Benin. I've just heard earlier that you have only two members from the whole of Africa. I'm surprised. Africa [inaudible] a country. So what is your strategy to have African people to be aware of what's going on with SSAC? I think it is very, very important that the security issues should be brought to everybody.

PATRIK FÄLTSTRÖM:

There are three things that we are trying to do. The first thing that we are trying to do is that we are trying to work really, really hard, for example, to work with you here fellows that I'm putting a lot of energy, working with Janis, making sure that the Fellowship program continues, and me being here to tell all of you that SSAC exists. So we are trying to do as much awareness as possible, first of all, because if people don't know that SSAC exists, they will not apply.

The second thing is that we just this week started to do video interviews with me and other SSAC members that will be published on the ICANN webpage about SSAC, so we are using the ICANN communication channels to let people know what SSAC is.

The next thing we are trying to do is we are, as SSAC members, trying to say yes to as many invitations that we get from specifically outside the world.

Now, the problem there is, as always when you are dominated with people from region, that is very hard for them to travel outside their own region. So we are working together, like we just said. The RIRs and others are trying to get people to understand what we're doing.

The next thing that we are trying to do is also to do more outreach – for example, translation of documents. One of the problems that we do have, though, is that we have lost, also, a couple of people that are not from North America, and that is something that concerns me. Even though a person is a member of SSAC for three years, after about one

year, they stop responding to e-mail. They don't participate on the mailing list.

So one thing I am trying to do is to increase the percentage of the SSAC members to ensure that they are continuing to work and be interested. But that is also sometimes a little bit hard to do, given the cultural differences.

So yes, it is absolutely a problem that we don't have so many – for example, we have the same issue from Latin America. I think at the moment we have one person from Latin America. We have four people from Asia. So that's where we are.

The best thing we can do is, for example, I ask all of you, specifically you in Africa, to talk to your peers and try to encourage them to request membership.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE:

I know we had one more question, but we actually are quite a bit over time now, and I want to respect Tony's time this morning to be here, as well as Patrik's to have to get to the next.

So Sonam, if you'd like, if you'd like to meet Patrik at the door to ask him, you can ask Patrik your question at the door as he's going. Please do so.

Again, anyone who has questions for Patrik, other than trying to catch him as he's running to his next thing this morning, is to send them to me, and I'll make sure that he gets the questions. He's amazing at getting answers back in a timely basis. Thank you.

PATRIK FÄLTSTRÖM: Thank you very much.

TONY HOLMES: Good morning, everybody.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKERS: Good morning.

TONY HOLMES: I think I'll have to have a word with Janice because following Patrik is always a hard task. So maybe I can change that. But it's a pleasure to be here with you. I look on this is one of the really important parts of the ICANN meeting, certainly for us.

As Patrik said, we actually met some years ago in the ITU, and at that time, I was working for BT, and I was involved in their strategic direction, particularly on the naming and addressing side.

It's been an amazing journey for me, since I've been involved since the very start of ICANN, right through to now, with many changes. I think I've seen it all, from the days when people used to say, "This voiceover IP thing will never catch on," and, "No one's ever going to trust the Internet," to where we are today.

Certainly looking ahead for the next 20 years, it's people like you who are really going to shape the Internet, and it's going to be a very, very exciting and challenging time, I think, for everyone.

I chair the Internet Service and Connectivity Providers Constituency, and I was very pleased with the meeting we had yesterday. Our constituency met. I saw a number of you turn up. You're very welcome to join us, and we certainly will benefit from that.

With the ISPs, we sit within the Commercial Stakeholder Group of ICANN currently, and so we share that space with the Intellectual Property Constituency and Business Constituency. With those constituencies, we have many things in common, but we also have many diverse views as well.

Certainly there's been a lot of discussion during this ICANN meeting as to how we can improve that situation and make it work better, because we struggled over the last couple of years, where more and more the focus of ICANN has been so much broader. A lot of cross-community working groups have originated, and very often on those, to keep them a manageable size and funnel the input through those various topics, we find that in the Commercial Stakeholder Group, we have just one representative.

That's a really tough call when you have people with very diverse views and you have one person to put a channel into those discussions. It becomes very, very challenging. So that's something we're struggling with now.

But being more parochial and looking at our particular constituency, it's open to anybody who qualifies as an Internet service provider or a communications provider. So we're really involved in the infrastructure side of the business, and that also brings tensions within our particular

constituency as well, very much because of the diverse makeup within the constituency.

As many of you will be aware, a lot of the focus for ISPs is to get out there to build the infrastructure that underpins the network to grow the Internet as well. And they come from a very focused technical background.

So when you want to get involved in the policy aspects, quite often you'll find that those engineers that we really need to roll this stuff out and build the Internet very quickly run away when you mentioned policy.

So one of the things that we've done recently is to try within the ISP Constituency to gear our efforts and our interactions with those parties down a particular stream that helps them engage.

How are we doing that? We're setting up a new approach where the technical issues for the ISPs will be channeled down a technical stream, and we will have focused activities around those technical aspects, as well as separate mailing lists and outreach activities.

The policy side of the debate that we're all involved in isn't going to go away, and is equally important, but it's making sure as a constituency that we interact with the appropriate people in those organizations.

Policy and technical realization really does come together with the ISPs because if you think about the expansion of the name space, the introduction of the new gTLDs, what does that really mean for ISPs? When does it hit home?

The easy answer is, well, when that stuff actually goes into the root and becomes operational because ISPs are always the first port of call whenever anything goes wrong. You may buy a domain name from a registrar, and certainly you can gear your activities around that, but if it doesn't work, you don't go back to the registrar. You normally ring the ISP.

So one of the things that we have been very proactive in is trying to make sure that across the globe we actually get that message out there. We make sure that ISPs large and small are aware of what's happening in ICANN and how it impacts them because it would be very remiss of us if we got to a stage where things started happening, good or bad, and they didn't have that knowledge.

Now, they're easy words, but it's quite a challenging thing to do, and I would say we've probably been moderately successful in achieving that. We work a lot through the representative organizations of the ISPs. We work with the [ISPer] and other groups. In South America we have some quite focused activities. We've also done quite a lot of outreach in those regions.

But there is still work to do, particularly in some of the key areas of the world. Africa, for instance, is now under the spotlight for us, and we want to increase the engagement with ISPs in Africa.

So we've put a lot of work into doing that, and when we go out to those places, we have to tell them what is key for them, why they need this level of engagement, and actually show them how we can help. The sort of things that we focus on are things that impact back to the ISPs in a

very focused manner – things like name collisions. That was an issue that we became very concerned about. – anything that has the potential to challenge the technical realization of the Internet.

Another thing that we are really focused on now is the issue of universal acceptance. During our meeting yesterday, we discussed what was happening with the introduction of some of the new domain names where there are problems.

Now, a lot of those problems are not specific to ISPs. For instance, the sort of things that we talked about yesterday, where there were various websites and you may want to register for something or another, so you put in your e-mail address and it's appended with a new domain name at the end, and it doesn't work. It isn't recognized.

A lot of the issues around that are with the software manufacturers. Some of them need to update their software so that they recognize these domains. But the impact back on us is that, as an ISP, you need to be aware of what the problems are so that when your phone actually rings you can actually help people. Even if you can't resolve it, you need to have an awareness of everything that is really happening there.

So there are specific issues within ICANN that are very focused towards ISP activities. But in saying that, we're also very engaged in some of the broader issues that have been discussed here. IANA stewardship is certainly a key one for ISPs, and there are the three threats in there. So I'm sure you're aware, there is the protocol and parameter issues. There are the IP addressing issues, and there are the naming issues. All of those are incredibly important for ISPs.

We engage in some aspects of that in the other for a – in IGF, for instance, where a lot of the work on the protocol parameter stuff is being done, and of course in the Regional Internet Registries, because at the end of the day, IP addresses are really the life blood for ISPs. If we don't have access to IP addresses, then we have no access to customers. So a lot of focus there.

On the naming side, I think you should certainly be aware, having been involved in ICANN now, of how important that is, as well.

Again, there are some areas where we've still yet to make good strides. The introduction of IPv6 has not been a particularly happy story. I think it could have been introduced in a far slicker way than it has. There are still challenges there trying to grow that area as well.

DNSSEC falls into a similar category as well, and despite the efforts of groups like the SSAC that you just heard from Patrik to try to introduce them in a way that it provides a secure, better and safer environment, it hasn't always been taken up as readily as it could.

So in terms of where we're going, I mentioned that we have quite a focus on outreach. We produced newsletters, and I think we're one of the first groups in ICANN that actually produced them in any other language than English. Some were accidental. We happened to have members who speak Spanish and who speak French, so we're very limited. But they certainly saw the importance of this, and we have had links on our website to the updated news in those languages. So a little bit ahead of the game there, but there's still an awful lot to do.

We've also had some discussions with ICANN recently about how we can involve more people across the globe. We know have an arrangement whereby if we identify particular events that are happening where there is an ISP presence, and we have some concerns about growing the reach of ICANN into those regions, then we have the ability now to go to those events and actually do some outreach, do some explanation, run some workshops, and look at broader engagements.

So one of the pleas I will make to you today is that if you do have any association with ISPs and connectivity providers, even if it isn't from a personal perspective, please put us in touch with those. Either contact me or through Janice you can actually make those links together.

So I look on this as a two-way event really because I get an awful lot back from this group, and I group, and I hope we can provide a better understanding of how things are happening and what's important from our perspective to you.

At that stage, I should probably pause and ask if there are any specific questions so far.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE:

We can have the mics. Please, guys? Excuse me? Hi. Guys, excuse me? Techs? Hi. Sorry. I've had a really rough morning, as you all know, so I am quite understanding. We have a question over here. Thank you so much. We have a couple – one, two. [Amata] I see in the back, although I'm not sure I recognize you.

I was just going to say I get to listen to this three times a year normally, and every single time, my pen is out because I'm thinking about one more thing as soon as Tony or Patrik or a speaker is talking, and I think we often forget when I talked to you about the Nominating Committee or something and I say, "It doesn't have to be you. It's somebody you now that you think, "Wow, this would be the right person to get their voice,"" I think I forget to say that about our supporting organizations, advisory committees, stakeholder groups, and constituencies.

It might not be you, but you're the carrier, and I know we kind of ask you to do more than you're even doing, and with busy workloads and family lives and things, but that's part of ICANN. That's part of the volunteer spirit.

But we're really asking you to think and say, "Can I go back to my Chamber of Commerce? Can I got back to the Internet service providers and find a connection to a connection and start to make them aware and get the collateral off of our website, off of the sites of our community groups, and just start to bring the presence?"

I just made a quick note down here saying to myself, "I'm getting Chris Mondini in my head now because he's teaching me so much about putting things together." If you are attending an IGF, if you're attending an ITU, if you're attending an event, think about, "Can I bring someone with me and introduce them there?" I know funding is always an issue. "Can I bring someone with me?" and if not, find out from me or looking at the attendee list who else from ICANN is there. What are the community groups? Patrik's going to be at the ITU. Could it be at an IGF?

Go there and make the next connection a game. “How can I help further? We talked to the Fellowship. What can I do?” So I think I sometimes forget to talk to you about the ripple and ripple.

TONY HOLMES:

But if could just build on that while we’re thinking about it, one thing I didn’t say, which you brought to my mind, that I think is really relevant, is I’m always keen to explain that involvement in ICANN and involvement in the ISP Constituency doesn’t mean you have to come to every ICANN meeting.

In fact, some of our members rarely come. Some of them have come to one ICANN meeting and they get hooked. But they’re very small ISPs. They’re struggling with their day-to-day work, building infrastructure. They can’t travel across the globe. They haven’t got the time and they haven’t got the resources.

But they hook onto the ISPs, and through that, we have a direct channel with them. We can keep them up to date. We can increase that level of awareness.

So that’s another message that I’ll ask you to carry: involvement doesn’t mean you have to turn up at every ICANN meeting. It doesn’t have to be inherently expensive, either. But just put the channels in place, and that flow of information is there. That should be of benefit, again, to us and to those who are receiving it as well. Sorry.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Hi. I am [inaudible] from Argentina. Thank you, Tony, for coming and explaining how the constituency works.

My question is, do you think that, when you want to [sell service] and the extension of the broadband – for example, developing countries – could be an issue to be treated the ISP Constituency or not?

TONY HOLMES: Probably specifically not, although we do have a lot of members who are engaged in that back home.

One of the challenges we all face is that growth of infrastructure and making sure it grows in the right way and at the right rate. The challenges vary across the globe as well. I think over the recent four of five years – for instance, in Africa – there’s been some significant changes there. I know there’s a lot of work put into that in your own region as well.

In Europe, we’ve probably focused on it in a different way, and a lot of the debates now are around about things like net neutrality and how that relates to the Internet. There’s no easy answers to that one.

In fact, a number of us will leave this ICANN meeting and go onto the Plenipotentiary Meeting in Korea, where once again, those sort of issues are going to surface there as well.

So, no easy answers. I don’t think there’s anything we should be doing here in that arena particularly, other than if it impacts ICANN operations in any way, or what ICANN’s responsible for.

I'm sure you've heard a number of times across the week that although it's a tremendously importance role, the ICANN remit is very specific and very focused. So if it doesn't fall within that, then we wouldn't expand on that within the ISPs.

CHAITANYA RAMACHANDRAN: Yeah. Good morning. First of all, thanks for coming and speaking to us. This has been a really great session. I'm Chaitanya Ramachandran from India, and my question is about Internet exchange issues, and in this specifically, I think there's a spotlight at the moment on how ISPs are exchanging at Internet exchange points.

Domestic exchange points have not been very successful in India, and I think one of the issues that the government is looking at is legally mandated that all ISPs [transit] or [inaudible] locally. I believe at the moment many ISPs choose to do so outside the country.

What's your view on a step like this? It hasn't happened yet, but it might happen in the near future, where the government legislates mandatory local Internet exchange.

If you're against it, what would be a good strategy for ISPs to oppose this, and is this the kind of thing that you might be working on in the ISP Constituency?

TONY HOLMES: Well, thank you for that. I've always been reluctant to support a path that goes down mandating particular issues on ISPs. Certainly, I'm

aware in various parts of the world, we've had those discussions about introduction of IPv6.

I think it's very difficult to get that equation right through mandate and action, but at the same time, if there's a total reluctance to change things, and that's hampering the market, the growth of the Internet in those countries, then again, you have to take some form of action that you can.

For me, the right direction with that is to look to see if you can provide some form of initiative that actually stimulates the market to do the right thing. I share the view very much that I think a great inhibitor to the growth of the Internet has been the peering arrangements. It really is at the heart of so many problems for that growth.

So it needs to be tackled, but actually mandating I believe is the very last step. You have to try everything else to try to shape and change the market and encourage.

I think the introduction of IPv6 is highlighted that there are ways you can often do those things. If you look at the growth of IPv6, the regions of the world where it's been successful has been stimulated in other ways. It has not been mandated, but the type of actions that have been taken on IPv6, well, one of the key things for me, is involvement of governments in that, not through mandating IPv6, but my making sure that they support it within their own infrastructure.

So for instance, whenever there are contracts to expand any part of the government network, I think making it quite clear that it needs to be at least IPv6 compatible, has stimulated the market.

So they haven't had to invest a lot of money at the national level to do that, but they've put in place arrangements that spark the market. Even in Europe, we're very much behind with IPv6 introduction in very many countries. I think that the governments there have missed that opportunity. Certainly in some parts of Asia, it's really been successful because they've taken that approach.

So I would like to think when we come down to the peering arrangements that every avenue is looked at and explored before you actually get to the level of imposing something on ISPs that can be very burdensome and can be very costly as well. It really changes their fundamental business model in many ways for very good reasons. But let's look at other ways first. I hope that answers that.

WANDA PENA:

Morning. Wanda from the Dominican Republic in the Caribbean. I used to work for the second ISP in the Dominican Republic for many years, and I also have relationships with all the Dominican Republic ISPs because I am coordinating the IPv6 Task Force there. So I think I have the homework to back to my country and try to contact all of them to get involved in this.

I was wondering, thinking, if there is any advice from you. For example, if you have a regional perspective where ICANN contacts somebody from the Caribbean to coordinate any effort to try to in both the Dominican Republic's ISPs and this group.

TONY HOLMES: Certainly, and I would suggest that maybe we can take this up offline. I'm sure it would be a great opportunity for us to have a dialogue with you and through you, as well. So yes, we do have people that can help you with that, and I'd be really pleased to follow up with you.

Thank you very much. I really appreciate that offer. From my perspective, that was a real benefit to coming here this morning.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Fine, we'll take that one. And also, Albert Daniels [inaudible]. Albert certainly would be more than happy, and maybe there is something we can work out all together between ICANN and the Internet service provider to maybe even provide a place to gather everyone. It'd take maybe a little bit of time to do, but maybe we can get together in one place. I can talk to Albert and see if we might be able to get some communication around that.

TONY HOLMES: Thank you, Janice.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: It'd be a good way to go. We're going to take one more, I believe, from a time perspective. Amata from the back?

AMATA KABUA: Good morning. We recently—

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Amata, can you please say who you are for the record?

AMATA KABUA: Oh. I'm from the Marshall Islands. We recently dual-stacked our routers and everything when we were IPv6-ready, and we tested it out, going IPv6, and there were very few places we can go online, like CNN, just the major Internet players who are available in IPv6.

Can you explain more why it's not being embraced as much as I guess you guys envisioned?

TONY HOLMES: Well, certainly I think that's chicken and egg, and we have exactly the same problem. In fact, a couple of weeks ago, I was lecturing on a course that was looking at the future of the Internet, we did exactly the same thing that you've done.

It was in a hotel where the conference was, and basically we gave a demonstration where we switched to IPv6, and it was just as though the Internet went dark. Very little content there.

Until you get the bulk of people having that ability to utilize v6, the upgrade that's required in terms of getting the content out there just isn't happening. It really is circular. It's totally chicken and egg, and it's something that's very, very difficult to change.

My hope was that now we're at the stage where the v4 address base is exhausted. That was going to happen, but in many parts of the world, it's still not happening.

And why? Because now – I’ve been involved a little bit in this as well where I’ve gone along to companies to talk about IP addressing, thinking they wanted to move to IPv6. And when I get there, what they say is, “Can you help us? We need to squeeze more out of this v4 address space.” So they’ll do anything other than make that move.

I don’t think that’s the right way to go. There are things you can do to expand the v4 space. [inaudible] is the one that comes to mind easily.

But it has some negative impacts as well. Some applications don’t work if you adopt that sort of technology. But the crunchy point for IPv6 is that it allows you to expand your network, but it comes at a cost, and that’s always been the issue that ISPs have struggles with.

And I’ve struggled with that myself. You go along to a Board of Directors and say, “We have to invest in IPv6,” and they say, “Okay, what’s it going to cost?” You can give them that information, and then they say, “And what does it deliver?” “Well, it delivers few additional things and enables you to expand your network.” But it’s a hard argument, and unfortunately until you can get that shift, which really is seismic shift, those issues are not going to go away.

So I don’t have an easy answer. I really share the problem. I think it’s a great shame. We’ll do everything we can to encourage that shift, but it’s a rough call still, which is a very sad reflection on the industry, if I’m honest.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Yeah, and once again I'm reminded how young we are when we had a newcomers' day of the first time we put in a series of slides that Kelvin Wong, our Stakeholder Engagement Manager for Asia, has been using, and it's just very simple, taking you back to the beginning, and then of course some simplistic explanation at the end. But you are reminded all the time how young we are, and I think sometimes we have to pat ourselves on the back for getting as far as we have been in 16 years.

But yeah, now is the time to go. The horses have got to run loose, and we have to use all the power of the 44 people in this room – our largest fellowship ever; they're tiring me out, Tony; I'm old – and an alumni network of over 1000.

So I've got to get better at capturing and harnessing the energy behind all of that, but it's really time and we just have to take it. We've really got to take this opportunity, take it out there and get the education. Sometimes it's a slow role, and you cannot get discouraged.

It's just like this week. I said to someone earlier in the week, "Do not get discouraged. If your brain is tired at the end of the day, don't. Just get some sleep and get back at it." But it took at least three or four ICANN meetings as a staff member to start to grasp some of these concepts, and embarrassingly enough, it took me even longer to understand a little bit about how to do my job, and I'm learning every single day how much more that I need to do.

So take it in. Take it in as it's coming. We don't expect you to go out there and save the world all at once. But start to think about how the ripple effect of the information that you're learning can help us move

along. It's powerful. I just really get excited every time we have an ICANN meeting week because I just realize how powerful this is.

But don't be discouraged. We got tons of information. We have amazing people like Tony out there who just can't wait to embrace you. Yeah, it's going to be all good.

I know there's some other questions, but we have Kristina Rosette, who is kindly waiting back there with a cup of coffee, I hope, to come up and talk about the Intellectual Property Constituency.

Tony, I will get these all questions to you, like we've done before of any follow-up.

TONY HOLMES: Please do.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Wanda, if you want to just follow Tony outside for a minute, maybe you two can connect on how to connect, and then I've made a note to talk to Albert with both of you.

Thank you so much, Tony.

TONY HOLMES: Thank you very much, as well. If you see me in the hallway and you have any more questions, I'm happy to chat with you. Thank you.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Kristina’s giving you a break to go get some coffee. Please – thanks [Yuri]. Thank you. Or some of the chocolates or cookies that came in.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: [inaudible]

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Everybody, could we please settle back down in our seats? We’re ready to go. Hello my good people? Guys, quickly, if I can get you to come back your seats. The teacher in me comes out. We go from kind of nice to, “Get your butt in your seat!”

Everyone, I’d like to introduce you to Kristina Rosette. Kristina is the Chair for Intellectual Property Constituency. You’re already getting applauding out here, so this is a good sign.

Good morning, Kristina.

KRISTINA ROSETTE: Good morning, and thanks to everyone for making time in what I know is a really busy schedule to hear from us.

The Intellectual Property Constituency is one of the six constituencies of the GNSO. You probably have heard some of this before, but I think it bears repeating because it’s a little hard to get your mind around initially, and that is the Generic Names Supporting Organization is divided into two houses: the Contracted Parties House, which is the

entities that have contracts with ICANN, and the Non-Contracted Parties House, which are the entities that don't.

Within the Non-Contracted Parties House, you have two stakeholder groups: the Commercial Stakeholder Group, and the Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group.

Within the Commercial Stakeholder Group, there are three constituencies: the Business Constituency, the ISPs – you've just from Tony Holmes, their Chair – and the Intellectual Property Constituency, of which I am the President.

Our primary objective, both as written in our bylaws, is to ensure that the views and interests of intellectual property owners are reflected in the policies developed by the Generic Names Supporting Organization, as well as in other activities of ICANN.

When we say "intellectual property," we truly mean all types of intellectual property. It's not just trademarks. It's not just copyrights. It's everything.

The way that we are structured is that we have three categories of members. Category 3 members are international organizations, like the International Trademark Association, the International Anti-Counterfeiting Coalition, [inaudible], some additional European, Asian and content owner associations.

Category 2 members are national organizations. For example, the American Bar Association is one of our members.

Then Category 1 members are divided into two subgroups: individuals – I’m actually a member as an individual capacity – and then organizations. Some of those organizational members are Marksmen, which is a trademark investigation and acquisition company, or law firms, some of the brand protection registrars, like MarkMonitor and Com Laude and CSC are also our members.

Collectively, if you take all of our members, including those of our member organizations, we essentially represent almost 750,000 IP owners and IP service providers globally.

I think what I have found the most interesting aspect to our membership structure is that, notwithstanding the fact that I am considered a Category 1B member, which means that I don’t have as many votes as one of the big international organizations, clearly the fact that I’m the President of the IPC and have been now for two years indicates that you don’t have to be associated with one of the big international organizations, a national organization, a multi-national corporation, or anything like that.

In terms of what we are working on now, the topics that have really been on interest to us here at this meeting have been things like – well, obviously I think you’ve probably learned that everyone here is very concerned with the IANA stewardship transition and the ICANN accountability issues.

But kind of setting those aside, some of the issues that we’ve really been focusing on are things like the efficacy of the rights protection mechanisms that have been required for this first round of new gTLDs.

We have started planning and looking ahead to working with our members to hopefully do a global data collection project so that when it comes time for ICANN to begin its review of those rights protection mechanisms, we are in a position to say, “We’ve received information from 20,000 trademark owners globally. This is the average number of trademark registrations they put in the Trademark Clearinghouse. This is the average number of Sunrise registrations they secured. This is the average price they paid for each Sunrise registration. This is how many trademark claim notices they’ve received,” and the like, so that we’re really in a position to provide some meaningful quantitative input to this next review process.

Some of the other issues that we have been looking at – and there are certain issues that have really been longstanding issues of concern to the IPC. For example, the compliance, and how effective is ICANN’s Compliance Department in ensuring that the contracted parties are truly abiding by their contractual obligations.

We’ve certainly seen some very significant improvements since I first got involved in ICANN seven-and-a-half years ago, and certainly there are always ongoing improvements. For example, the fact that there’s a new Global Compliance Director who was announced on Monday. That’s definitely a development that we welcome.

We have a very open channel of communication with the folks in Compliance that when we start to see trends developing that they may not be aware of, we’ll reach out to them and say, “You may want to start taking a look at this because we’re getting a lot of feedback from our members about this particular issue that might be new.”

Another issue that is always something of concern to us is the entire WHOIS process. In terms of the accessibility of that data, we have followed with interest the work of the Expert Working Group that has recently completed its final report.

We are very actively involved in the ongoing working group on proxy and privacy service providers, and that's actually a very interesting experience so far. Not surprisingly, you've got primarily three categories of participants: folks from the registrars and the proxy service providers, the IP folks, and then the non-commercial folks whose particular interest is free speech. It's been really interesting to see how we've been able to frankly make some fairly significant progress on that.

So those are really the issues that we're looking at. I am happy to take questions. Janice has got our website up. I think it's under the "Join the IPC" link that drops down to our online membership application. We would welcome applications from anyone who's interested.

I will say that it takes about six weeks to go through the membership process. We have a membership committee that makes initial evaluations. Sometimes it's necessary to reach back to the applicant and say, "Not really quite sure we understand this answer. Can you provide more detail?"

Then the membership committee makes its recommendations. Those are then sent on to the IPC Council, which is the Category 2 and 3 members. We generally give them two or two-and-half weeks to review the applications and say, "Yeah, we support the recommendations of the membership committee," or, "We support this one, but not that

one,” or, “We think we need to go back and get some more information.”

So we’d certain welcome new applications. I just want to make sure you all understand that it takes us a little while to get through our process.

Finally, I would say probably the most important thing to keep in mind – and this is something that Janice touched on at the end of the previous presentation – be patient. Don’t expect to come to ICANN and understand it all and know all the acronyms and understand how it all fits together your first time.

I remember my first meeting. I did a lot of faking – nodding, smiling, and taking notes. It was really only after the second meeting that I was starting to understand, “Okay, I’ve heard this acronym before. I know what it means. Okay, I know what the ccNSO is now, and I know how it works – or at least I think I know how it works.” It’s one of those things that at every meeting I learned something new. So please be patient and give it at least two meetings before you make a decision as to, “Oh, I just can’t do this.”

With that – I can certainly understand is very overwhelming – I’d be happy to take questions.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE:

Could we get our mic? I know you are riveted. The second or third meeting might be remote, okay? The fellowship was happy to say that there were 257 applications for this in Los Angeles. Out of that, 102 met

the minimum requirements, and out of that we were able to select 50. We had some losses for visa challenges.

So everyone can't come back in each time under our three-time rule of getting you rolled out, so go for the remote option. Same idea. You're looking at what you're focused on. You're making sure that those sessions are watched if you want to interact in them. Remember, everything is recorded. It's transcribed. Most of them are translated, almost all of them.

So, [Adana] up here and then – oh, sorry, Ben. I see you back there.

KRISTINA ROSETTE:

Actually, I'll just go ahead and add, from the perspective of somebody who generally does come to the meetings, from time to time there are things that, "I've got a personal obligation," or "I have a job obligation," because frankly this really has nothing to do with what I do every day at work, or at least not very much.

So the remote participation that ICANN offers is really phenomenal, so please don't feel that you're really missing out if it turns out that you have to participate remotely, because they've done a fantastic job.

[ADANA]:

Hi. Good morning –

JANICE DOUMA LANGE:

Ben, I'm just going to start up here with Adana and then come back.

[ADANA]:

Hi. Good morning. My name is [Adana Burris]. I'm an [attorney-at-law] with the Administration of Science and Technology. I also have a personal interest in intellectual property. I'm currently pursuing my Master's in Internet law and policy. I'm a first time follower, as well.

I have two questions for you, ma'am. Thank you so much for your presentation. I'm interested in knowing what your Caribbean membership is like, first off, and secondly, I say in on the IPC meeting yesterday, and as you guys were speaking about acronyms, I'm aware of what the uniform dispute resolution procedure is, but there was some reference – something called URS – and I didn't get an opportunity to ask because you guys were sort of cross-talking. So could you enlighten me on that, please?

KRISTINA ROSETTE:

In terms of the Caribbean membership, we have one membership application pending from a law firm in the Caribbean. I don't think it would be appropriate for me to tell you who it is. We do have two international organizations that cover Latin America and the Caribbean [inaudible]. I apologize. I need to check my membership spreadsheet and I can get back to you, but they do cover the Caribbean Basin.

The URS is the acronym for Uniform Rapid Suspension system. What that is is a process that was developed in connection with the development of the new gTLD program, and it's intended to be a faster and cheaper enforcement mechanism than the UDRP.

What we were hearing from trademark owners are things like, “Look, I already have 400 domain names,” or 4000 domain names, or in the case of Yahoo, 40,000 domain names. “I don’t want to do a UDRP and have more names transferred to me. I just want to the domain name to be suspended.”

So the process is intended to – I think from start to finish it generally takes about 14 days. The filing fee I believe is \$500, and the evidentiary standard is higher. So it’s really intended to be those kind of clear-cut, or to use an American phrase, slam-dunk cases, where it’s so clearly cybersquatting. But the main distinction is that the only remedy is suspension of the domain name. You can’t have it cancelled. You can’t have it transferred to you. It’s suspended for whatever the remaining registration term is.

BEN TOWNE:

Hi. My name is Ben Towne, and I have a question going back to the debate that was held, especially in the U.S. maybe a year or so ago, where a whole bunch of prominent copyright holders were looking to use the DNS system to go after copyright infringement with SOPA and PIPA and all that.

I was wondering if that came up in the constituency discussion and what the result of that was, and what’s the perspective from the IPC about those sorts of approaches.

KRISTINA ROSETTE:

It didn't because we don't focus on anything other than what's going on at ICANN. So we don't take positions on national legislation. We don't take positions on international treaty discussions, unless there is a very specific implication for ICANN's role in the DNS.

So the view of our membership was that the SOPA/PIPA efforts were too far removed and had the additional characteristic of being very heavily national legislatively organized, and we don't think that's within our remit. Q

uite frankly, as I think you've seen, there's a lot of work to do at ICANN, and even if we had consensus among our membership that it was appropriate for us to get involved with, we didn't have the bandwidth.

CHAITANYA RAMACHANDRAN: Good morning. My name is Chaitanya Ramachandran. I'm from India, and I'm an attorney in private practice. I have three quick questions.

Number one, what are your membership criteria for law firms – just like an overview, because it didn't sound like a simple sort of sign-up thing. It seems like you have detailed criteria.

Number two, do you have mailing lists or newsletters that newcomers to ICANN can sign up to?

And my third question is I was at the IPC meeting as well, and I heard many references to a trademark clearinghouse, but I didn't really understand what it was. So could you please explain that? Thanks.

KRISTINA ROSETTE: Absolutely. Did you have a specific category, or were you just asking generally?

CHAITANYA RAMACHANDRAN: For law firms.

KRISTINA ROSETTE: For law firms? You essentially need to provide some brief information about the firm and identify what the firm's interest and expertise is in the area of intellectual property. It's not very complicated.

We do have a list serve for members. We're in the process of building one that would be more publically accessible. We also have on our project list for Marrakech a newsletter about the IPC.

Again, the rollout of new gTLDs has raised so many issues for us and our members that we really have had to kind of focus more on kind of putting the fires out as we see them, so projects that we very much want to do, like newsletters and the like, are things that we've had to put on the backburner.

The Trademark Clearinghouse (or TMCH) is a database of authenticated trademark information. It's not a rights protection mechanism, but it is an essential feature of the two primary new rights protection mechanisms that came with the New gTLD Program: the Sunrise period and the trademark claims process.

The way that Trademark Clearinghouse works is, if you want to participate in a Sunrise period, you can only do so if you have entered

the national trademark registration on which you want to base your Sunrise registration into the clearinghouse and have it validated.

Similarly, the trademark claims service, which is really a notice process, is tied back to the particular trademark registration that's been entered.

CHAITANYA RAMACHANDRAN: [inaudible] TMCH?

KRISTINA ROSETTE:

No. The TMCH is kind of a complicated technical structure. Deloitte does the user interface. I have it bookmarked, so I don't know – I think it's Trademark-Clearinghouse.com if you want to go look at it, and IBM runs the underlying kind of technical structure of it.

So the way this works is that if you want to enter your trademark registration into the clearinghouse, you can either do it two ways. One, as an individual trademark owner. Or if you're doing it on behalf of someone else, you have to become an agent, and then you have to sign a contract with them.

You enter in the trademark data – what's the mark? What are the classes of goods and services? When did it issue? When was it applied for? Application registration number and the like. You have to provide a sample of current use that all then gets uploaded.

The clearinghouse then has staff in I think every country, or relationships with people in every country, who can then check the

accuracy of the data that you've entered against what's in the trademark office records for that particular country.

So they're not validating it in the sense that they're doing any kind of substantive examination of the quality of the trademark rights. They're really just checking. Is the mark really X? Is the owner X? Is the registration owner X?

Once that's done, they will then issue what is referred to as a signed mark data file (or SMD file) which the trademark owner then needs to provide to its registrar when it wants to participate in the Sunrise process.

The whole purpose of the trademark clearinghouse was that trademark owners, the last time we had a whole bunch of new gTLDs – we thought 20 was a lot back then – you were having to submit your trademark registrations over and over and over for each Sunrise period to each registry.

The idea was that in a universe of however many new gTLDs we're going to end up having, that doesn't scale. So once you get your Trademark Clearinghouse data validated, the subscription period is one year, three years, or five years. So then if you purchase a three-year subscription, you can rely on that data for three years, instead of having you do this over and over and over again.

And I believe that trademark clearing people are in the vendor area, and they're all very nice and helpful, so if you have further questions, I would definitely suggest that you go find them.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE:

I was just looking at the guys over here applying over here going, “Oh, so much information.” No. When I’m writing it down because the interesting thing, just like said with Tony, I get to be here every time. We’ve never had this particular discussion. That’s what I love about this. You can just keep coming back and you think you’re going to hear the same thing, so I’ll just kind of get in my computer and all of a sudden I’ll be like, “What? I didn’t hear that one the last time I was sitting in the Fellowship room.”

So that’s why I always ask you, and I’ve been not wanting to embarrass those who have been on their computers, but that’s why I always ask you to put the computer down and just put your ears on and put your eyes on the presentation because that’s when you learn amazing, great stuff.

Kristina, thank you so much. We have one remote question if you don’t mind taking it, and then I know you need to run.

From [Shaquille] in Pakistan, “Does IPC represent only organizations who have their trademarks registered with international organizations, or do you also represent the organizations regionally” – let me make sure that I have it right – “or in local or region-specific countries? Does the IPC launch any awareness campaigns during the Sunrise period to protect the trademarks?”

KRISTINA ROSETTE:

No, we have no restriction in terms of the categories of membership. In other words, our members are not only international organizations. We have individuals who are members who are single person enterprises, both as trademark owners and as content owners. We have members that have massive trademark registration portfolios. So it's really both ends of the spectrum, and frankly, everything in between.

In terms of outreach, we started to, when the first new gTLDs went into Sunrise, we started trying to put together some kind of news alert. We rapidly realized that there was no way we were going to be able to keep up.

What I would suggest, though, if this is an area that you're interested in in terms of getting notifications, and it's more that you could actually have to go and access the information yourself, ICANN has in the new gTLD microsite portion of its website a TLD startup page.

What that page has is, when a new gTLD has signed its contract, has gone through pre-delegation, and is ready to go live, the registry is required to submit to ICANN copies of all of its registration policies, including its sunrise registration policies, and identify the dates when its Sunrise period is going to run, as well as when its trademark claims period is going to run, as well as the type of Sunrise it will have.

What I mean by that is Sunrise has to be 60 days, but there are two ways to do it. You can either have a start date Sunrise, which means that there's a 30-day notice period and then 30-day Sunrise period, and during that 30-day Sunrise period, the Sunrise registrations are handled first come, first serve.

The other way to do it is an end date Sunrise period, which means that there's a 60-day period from start to finish. The registry takes in the applications. They don't allocate any as they come in. After the Sunrise period is closed, they go through and say, "Okay, we have 50 Sunrise applications." or 5000 Sunrise applications. "None of them are identical. Everybody gets registered.

Or as I found out, they will sometimes get a situation where you have two trademark owners who have valid competing rights in the same mark, which happens in the real world – there's no reason it shouldn't apply on the Internet – and so what they'll do is they'll say, "Okay, everybody else, you get your Sunrise registration, but you two have a week to figure out which of you is going to get this registration, and if you can't resolve it between yourselves, then we're going to have an auction."

So in any event, on the TLD startup page, they will list of the Sunrise information and all the registries for which ICANN has received and approved that.

So that's a really good way to see, "Okay, here are all the TLDs where Sunrise is coming up in the next 30 days," or the next 60 days. I believe the Trademark Clearinghouse has a list on their website, but I don't know that there's anyone who actually does kind of a push notification. In other words, it's really something that you have to take on yourself to go and check.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Thank you so very much. Much appreciated. I will take any questions to provide you, Kristina, on e-mail later. Thank you so much for your time. Good luck on your next presentation.

KIRSTINA ROSETTE: You're very welcome. Thank you.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: One of the things we have to learn at ICANN meetings over and over is to be respectful of people's time and the fact that they have to get from floor to floor and place to place.

So that is it for us this morning. I looked over the daily schedule, and it's wide-ranging, so with the diversity within this group of your interests, it's really up to you. Are you tending toward the DNSSEC Workshop, which is at a more advanced level? If you went to the 5:00 Monday DNSSEC for Beginners and you thought that was a little crazy, do not go to the DNSSEC Workshop. You're going to be in a typhoon. And that's fine.

You can go to Name Collision, which is a really interesting conversation to have. Even at this point in the gTLD process, name collision is extremely important and still an ongoing topic of discussion and interest.

So take a look at the schedule. Take a look at something. Albert, you're here I'm sure for a pitch for the Caribbean session today. I know you're off mic, but you can make your way up here and I'll let you make your own pitch here at the table for that.

That brings me to a point, too. I'm available. The booth is available today. We'll close down about mid-afternoon. The alumni are available. But also your regional teams, so don't forget. You've got your regional VPs or the managers. If you don't have their e-mail address, get it from me because they are more than happy to help direct you as well. They know what's regionally important right now, what's happening in the region that they really could use some warm bodies to start to listen to and understand more. So if at the last resort, you're like, "I really don't know," come to me. I'll hook you up with your regional manager. We can have that discussion.

ALBERT DANIELS:

This is just a reminder for all of the ICANN 51 attendees from the Caribbean. I've been taking attendance every morning at the Fellowship session, so I see most of you here. But we're having a working lunch at 12:30 in the X-Bar.

The objective of that meeting is for all of the ICANN 51 participants from the Caribbean to meet face-to-face, connect, and have some exchanges, particularly between the newer ICANN attendees and other people, like Tracy Hackshaw, Nigel Cassimire, and several others – Gary Campbell from the GAC – who've been coming to many meetings so that the newer ICANN attendees can get the benefit of the experience of the older ones and forge relationships that they can use later one to develop Internet governance activities in their countries.

So the Caribbean lunch: 12:30 today at the X-Bar, and that's on the lobby level.

JANICE DOUMA LANGE: Thank you. Another reminder: there's an Internet governance discussion this afternoon, starting at 4:30. I know I'm going to be there, just from the starter, but then we're going to meet around 5:30 in the lobby to start our next adventure.

Have a great day, everybody. Thank you so much for being here this morning.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]